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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1839.	MOON'S PHASES.
1st Thursday, 4 35 7 5	For July, 1839.
1st Friday, 4 35 7 5	1st New Moon.
1st Saturday, 4 35 7 5	1st Full Moon.
1st Sunday, 4 35 7 5	1st Last Moon.
1st Monday, 4 35 7 5	1st New Moon.
1st Tuesday, 4 35 7 5	1st Full Moon.
1st Wednesday, 4 35 7 5	1st Last Moon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

"Father, look upon that flag,
How proudly it flies;
Those golden stripes—thy sons to be
A rainbow in the skies."
It is our country's flag my son,
And proudly drink the light,
Our country's name—in foreign climes,
A symbol of our might.
"Father—what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering of the clouds?
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds?"
It is the voice of exultation,
The glad shouts of the free,
This is the day of memory dear—
"The freedom of the sea."
"I wish that I was now a man,
I'd see my country too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But, Father, why don't you?"
I'm getting old and weak—but still
My heart is big with joy;
I've witnessed many a day like this—
"Hark! for freedom's jubilee!"
God bless our native land;
And may I live to hold the sword
Of freedom in my hand!
Well done, my boy—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth;
A home where freedom loves to dwell
Is paradise on earth.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The following beautiful sentiment is quoted in Blackwood, as coming from "one of Mr. Coleridge's Sybilian Leaves."
Though ages long have past
Since our fathers left their home,
Their pilot in the mist,
Our untrodden seas to roam;
Yet lives the blood of England in our veins;
And shall we not preserve
That blood of honest flame,
Which no tyranny can tame
By its chains?
While the language free and bold
Which the bard of Avon sung,
In which our Milton told
How the vault of Heaven rung
When Satan, blasted, fell, with all his host;
While those with reverence meet,
Ten thousand echoes greet,
And from rock to rock repeat
Round our coast.
While the manners, while the arts
That mould a nation's soul,
Still cling around our hearts,
Between let ocean roll;
Our joint communion breaking with the sun;
Yet still from either beach,
The voice of blood shall reach,
More audible than speech,
"WE ARE ONE."

From the Spirit of the Times.
PETE WHETSTONE'S LAST FROLIC.
Dred's Port of Little Red,
JANUARY 9, 1839.

My dear Mr. Editor.—Since the last time I wrote to you, I have had all sorts of times; I took a trip away out South. Well, when I got to the Rock, I was in a big hurry to keep on, so I walked up early in the morning to Goorich and Loomis, thinking I would rig out in a suit of their best, but they had no more of their store; so I steps into another, and bought me a pair of red broadcloth britches. The fellow measured me and put up a pair that he said would fit me to a shaving. So I stuffs them into my middle bags, and put out South. Well, when I got out, I was asked to a party, and I slipped myself up; but oh, lordy, I my breeches were big enough for the fat man what was blown up in the Steamboat. I had my allowance up to the last notch, but it wouldn't do, for I could have carried a grist of corn in them without stretching the cloth. I hardly know what to do; my old britches couldn't do at all, and my new ones hung like a skirt on a bean pole. Thinks I there was no frolic for Pete; but just at that time in came Maj. Green. "Well," says he, "Karnel, are you ready to go?" Says I, "I am thinking I won't go." Why says he. "Look at my britches," says I. Well he commenced laughing; says he, "Them britches were made for Daniel Lambert." Well, says I, "Daniel Lambert is a stranger to me, but I know they are a pretty loose fit."

"Oh, never mind them," says he, "come, go and nobody will notice them." So I went. I found lots of people, and an abundance of pretty gals. Well, there was no dancing and the folks were all sitting round the room; so I slips in a corner thinking I would hide my britches. Presently some gentleman asked a lady to sing; so up she gets and he leads her to something in the corner, that looked like the finest kind of a closet. Well, she opened the lid, and it was right chuck full of horse teeth, she just ran her hand across them, and I never heard such a noise in all my life. I whispered to the next fellow to me, and asked what sort of a varmint that was? "Why, Karnel," says he, "that is a pe-anoy." Well, the young lady commenced, and I never heard such singing. I forgot my britches, and started to walk close up to the pe-anoy; when I heard them tittering. "Daniel Lambert," says one—then I knew they were laughing at my britches. So I felt my dander rising, and began to get mad; I walked right up, hold up a sheep. There was a sort of dandy looking genius standing by the pe-anoy—says he "Now do, Miss, favor us with that frightful little ditty—my favorite—you know it." Then she commenced.

"When the Bally-sher is here over the sea,
I'll dance the Romy-sher by moonlight with thee.
That is all I recollect. When she got through up steps Maj. Green, and introduced me to her. Says she, (and I tell you she looked pretty,) "Ole Whetstone, what is your favorite?" Says I, "suit yourself, and you suit me." And that made her laugh. Well, right at that, up steps a fellow that looked as if he had been sent for and couldn't go. Says he "Miss, will you give me the last link in a broke?" "Why," says she, "indeed, sir, I have the most wretched cold in the world." "Why, Miss," says I, "you wouldn't call yours a bid cold if you had seen Jim Cole arter he lay out in the swamps and caught cold." "Why," says she, (and lord, but she looked killing) "how bad was his cold?" "Why, Miss," says I, "he didn't quit spitting ice till the middle of August." That made her laugh. "Well," says she, "Karnel Whetstone, that cures my cold." So she commenced—

"The last link is broken that binds you to me,
The words you have spoken is sorry to I."
Well, arter the lady was over, they all went into supper; lots of good things. I sat next to a young lady, and I heard them saying, "Miss, with your permission, I'll take a piece of turkey," and so on. I sees a plate of nice little pickles. "Miss, with your permission, I'll take a pickle," and she said I might do so. I reached over and dipped up one on my fork—it was small and I put the whole of it in my mouth. Oh, lordy! but it burnt;—well the more I chewed the worse it was. Thinks I, if I swallow it I am a burnt toon. Well, it got too hot for human nature to stand; so says I, "Miss, with your permission, I'll lay this pickle back," and spit it out. Oh lordy what laughing, "Excuse me ladies if I have done wrong," says I, but that pickle is too hot for the Devil's fork." Everybody seemed to take the thing in good part, but one chap; says he, "I never seed such rude behavior in all my life. At that I turns round to him, says I, "Look here, Mister, if you don't like the smell of fresh bread, you had better quit the bakery." Well, I tell you, that shut up his fly-trap quicker. Arter supper the party broke up. Oh, confound the British! I wish the fellow that made them could be fed on cloth for twelve months. Even the little boys make fun of them, for I heard one singing—
"Mister, Mister, who made your britches?
Daddy cut them out, and mamma sewed the stitches."
Ever yours,
PETE WHETSTONE.

A Triple Pen.—Miss Edgeworth was one evening busily writing beside her father, when a servant brought in the tea equipage. The authoress measured the due spoonful into the china cup, then turned on the boiling water into the tea pot, let it stand the proper time for infusion, put into other cups their cream and, pouring there on—what! In her literary abstraction she omitted to put in the Hyson, so that the draught she now offered her parent was very mild and watery indeed. "Were you thinking on Irish bulls that you made such a blunder, Maria?" asked the sir. "No, papa," returned his witty girl, "I was Irish about tea-ism."—[Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.]

A Gin n-Wine Laffer.—"I say, mother," said a regular street loner the other night, after he had deposited a bottle of something in a rickety old cupboard and laid himself down on the floor, "I want you to wake me when I get dry!"
"How do I know when you get dry?"
"Oh, just when me any time—I'm always dry!"
A Modern Dandy.—a thing made of long hair and high heels.

Hazardous Sea Adventures.—The arrival of the tiny iron steamboat at New York, from London, has called up many reminiscences of former voyages on the great deep performed by crafts of a similar kind. A friend relates for us a more daring and perilous voyage than any we have yet mentioned, and which we are sure must eclipse any yet on record.

An American sailor made his escape during the war from the British prison-ship at Bermuda, and traversed the ocean alone, in an open sail-boat, to the Virginia shore, a distance of over 300 leagues!
Thomas King, of Charleston, S. C., who had been captured in the U. S. brig Vixen, by the Southampton frigate, was the hero of this exploit. He engaged a fellow prisoner to accompany him in the enterprise. A pocket compass was procured—some provision was saved from their scanty allowance—and the prison-ship's sail boat, which was to be used, had kegs of fresh water for ballast. The 4th of July, 1813, the enterprise was determined on. When the evening arrived for putting the plan into execution, the heart of King's companion de voyage that was to be, failed him, and he could not be induced to link his fate with that of his more resolute comrade in the little boat. But King, unappalled, though thus abandoned, determined to make the attempt alone. He got out of a port hole in the evening of the 25th July, swam to the boat, which was towing astern, got into it, cut the painter and drifted some distance, then made sail for old Virginia, where he arrived 9th August, landing on the beach, 10 miles to the southward of Cape Henry, having been nine days at sea. He went overland to Norfolk, where the boat was sold for his benefit. He was soon after appointed Master's Mate in the Navy, as a reward for his daring conduct.

Much has been said and sung and written about the young English sailor who was found making his escape from a French prison in a tub; and who being brought before Napoleon, was magnanimously liberated and sent home by that great man, who admired and rewarded the daring bravery of the undertaking. Poetic license has established this event, at the expense of fact. The young sailor is represented as attempting to cross the English Channel from Boulogne in his tub. His endeavor was to drift out with the ebb tide to the British squadron, then blockading the French coast, and within two or three miles of the shore.

The successful exploit of the American sailor, throws this into shade, as well as the little iron steamboat's trip and all the other daring adventures in tiny crafts on the ocean, which old reminiscences have brought out since the Robert Stockton's arrival. —Richmond Com.

There is a sweet and simple custom prevalent in Iceland, which marks the habitual devotion of its inhabitants. Whenever they leave home, though for a short journey, they uncover their heads, and for the space of five minutes, silently implore the protection and favor of the Almighty. Dr. Henderson, from whom this fact is derived, and who observed it in the Icelanders who often attended him on his excursions, also remarked it in the humblest fishermen when going forth to procure food for their families. After having put out upon the sea they row the boat into quiet water at a short distance from the shore, and bowing their uncovered heads, solicit the blessing of their Father in Heaven. Even at passing a stream, which in their country of precipices is often an operation fraught with danger, they observe the same sacred custom. This affecting habit of devotion has been imputed to the fact, that from their isolated situation, and modes of life, the mother is almost the only teacher, and her instructions seem to have become incorporated with their very elements of being.

Jewelry.—The Salem Gazette remarks that scarcely any branch of manufacture has advanced more rapidly and steadily in this country, during the last 20 years, than that of articles of jewelry. In 1820, it might be said with almost literal truth, that nothing of the kind was manufactured in the United States. But now, much the larger part of all the more rich and solid articles are made in this country. There are very good and extensive assortments in the stores, where not a single specimen of foreign jewelry is to be found. Articles of English manufacture are entirely superseded by the superior skill and taste of our workmen; but there are some sorts of work done by the French jewellers, which cannot be equalled here. Those are all the mock and counterfeit articles which make the show of solid gold, with an incredibly small quantity of the precious substance. The English and American workmen excel in the more rich and solid fabrics while the French excel in the more specious and fragile commodities.

It is said they have invented a kind of spectacles in New Orleans, by which left-handed men can read a book upside down.

Singular Verification of a Dream.—A letter from Hamburg contains the following curious story relative to the verification of a dream. It appears that a locksmith's apprentice one morning lately informed his master, Claude Behner, that on the previous night he dreamt that he had been assassinated on the road to Bergedoff, a little town at about two hours distance from Hamburg. The master laughed at the young man's credulity, and to prove that he himself had little faith in dreams, insisted upon sending him immediately to Bergedoff with 140 rix dollars (221. 2s.) which he owed to his brother-in-law, who resided in the town. The apprentice, after in vain imploring his master to change his intention, was compelled to set out about eleven o'clock. On arriving at the village of Bellewarder, about half way between Hamburg and Bergedoff, he recollected his dream with terror, but perceiving the bailie of the village at a little distance, talking to some of his workmen, he accosted him, and acquainted him with his singular dream, at the same time requesting that as he had money about his person, one of his workmen might be allowed to accompany him for protection across a small wood which lay in his way. The bailie smiled, and in obedience to his orders, one of his men set out with the young apprentice.

The next day, the corpse of the latter was conveyed by some peasants to the bailie, along with a reaping hook which had been found by his side, and with which the throat of the murdered youth had been cut. The bailie immediately recognised the instrument as one which he had on the previous day given to the workman who had served as the apprentice's guide, for the purpose of pruning some willows. The workman was apprehended, and, on being confronted with the body of his victim, made a full confession of his crime, adding that the recital of the dream had alone prompted him to commit the horrible act. The assassin, who is thirty-five years of age, is a native of Bellewarder, and previous to the perpetration of the murder, had always been an irreproachable character.

Tradition Extraordinary.—There is now living in the vicinity of Aberdeen a gentleman who can boast personal acquaintance with an individual who had seen and conversed with another who had actually been present at the battle of Flodden Field. Marvellous as this may appear, it is not the less true. The gentleman to whom we allude, was personally acquainted with the celebrated Peter Garden, of Auchtermuchty, who died in 1775, at the reputed age of 131, although there is reason to believe that he was several years older. Peter, in his younger days, was a servant to Garden of Troop, whom he accompanied on a journey through the north of England, where he saw and conversed with the famous Henry Jenkins, who died in 1670, at the age of 109. Jenkins was born in 1561, and was of course twelve years of age at the battle of Flodden Field; and on that memorable occasion, he bore arms to an English nobleman whom he served in the capacity of page. Our reason for thinking that Peter Garden was older than he is reported to have been, is this: There are still living individuals who knew Peter, and to whom he used to boast that he had served under Montrose, and been present at the fight of Fyvie. He used to say he was then a "gay toon," and page to Ogilvie of Farglenn. He had a vivid recollection of the encounter, and of the personal appearance of Montrose. The battle of Fyvie was fought in the year 1644; and, supposing that Peter was then between ten and twelve years of age, he must have been at least 144 years old when he died. —Aberdeen Paper.

Fidelity of the Dog.—One of the most remarkable instances of the fidelity of the dog, that we remember, is recorded in the Shrewsbury (Eng.) Chronicle. A gentleman by the name of Roberts, of Montgomeryshire, returning from an excursion on horseback, attempted to ford a river which was swollen, and in doing so was drowned. His dog followed the body as it sunk, and seizing the collar of the coat in his teeth, with great labor brought the body to the side of the stream, and raising its head above the water, held it there firmly during the whole of an inclement night in March; and when discovered in the morning, the faithful animal was half immersed in the water, and shivering with cold, yet still holding the head of his old master above the stream, unconscious that life had departed from him to whom the poor animal was so much attached.

Green Peas.—According to a New York paper, a Maine farmer states that he preserves green peas for winter use, simply by shelling them and putting them into bottles and corking them very tightly. They should be used as soon as the bottle is open. In this way you may have green peas all winter, if you like.

Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughter in the different languages to which he replied, "No sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

The last Trick.—A gentleman from the East was passing along Pearl Street two days ago, when a boy came up to him and asked if he would buy a gold watch which he exhibited. The gentleman said little attention to the request, thinking it only a New York trick. He had gone but a few rods farther, when a very fine gentleman met him, and said, "Did not that boy yesterday offer to sell you a gold watch?" "Yes." "That watch," continued the slick man, "I have been trying to buy, but the young rascal will not sell it to me. He found it at the first last night, and he thinks if he sells it to me, I bring a watch dealer around here, at 410 Wall street, that I shall try to find the owner, and as he will lose the pay, I want the watch very much, and the boy will sell it to any body but a dealer. If you would trade with him I should be glad to pay \$40 for it and have no doubt you could get it for something less." This speech attracted the Yankee on his weak side by appealing to his neighborly kindness. He said it would be an accommodation, he would do it. The boy had in the mean time, passed carefully along, but was soon overtaken, and the watch bought for \$30. The purchaser paid the money and started immediately for the watch dealer's shop, but he soon found that the East River brought him up before he reached No. 410, and that No. 410 was not over in Brooklyn. Then the truth flashed upon him that he had been cheated after all. —N. Y. Journal of Com.

Forcible Denial of a Pastor.—A worthy old Rector of a parish in the department of the Neve, over which he had been Pastor nearly 30 years, received a better piece of postmark from his Bishop, about a fortnight ago. He was greatly beloved by his flock, and was no less attached to them himself; he expected to have a parson's home, which would be painful to his feelings, when he came to leave them, and he determined to take himself off quietly without letting any one into the secret. The other morning, therefore, he left the village at break of day, and journeyed towards his new benefice; but he had not walked above a league or two, before his departure became known, the inhabitants of the village assembled en masse, and determined to catch him back. Away they went after him, and in due time overtaking and the last sheep but the stray shepherd, brought him back in triumph to his rectory, where they have since kept a guard of men, posted round his house to hinder any new attempt at flight. The old rector, overcome by the rather boisterous demonstration of affection from his parishioners, had subsequently written to the Bishop, begging to decline the preferment offered to him. —[London Paper.]

Effect of Parental Influence.—"My father," says Newton, "left me much to run about the streets, yet when under his eye, he kept me at a great distance. I am persuaded that he loved me, but he seemed not willing that I should know it. I was with him in a state of fear and awe. His sternness, together with the severity of my schoolmaster, broke and over-awed my spirit, and almost made me a dolt; so that part of the two years I was at school, instead of making progress, I nearly forgot all that my good mother had taught me. This statement admits of no failure to lay aside sternness, and not keep their sons "in a state of fear and awe," in order to secure their obedience. Obsequiousness in this way destroys the name of "filial." There is no virtue in it. It is slavish—or obedience from cowardly such as is rendered to brute force. It makes a child of unbecoming promptness—almost a dolt."

A Doctor going into his boarding house, and not finding dinner ready, exclaimed—"What! are there no symptoms of dinner yet?" "No appearance," replied a lawyer. "There's a sample of it!" said a merchant, as a servant appeared with a turkey. "Faith! and a fine fellow it is," rejoined a printer.

Sure Method of Putting out the Fire of a Chimney.—The simplest method to be always in the house a certain quantity of floor of sulphur; and in case of fire breaking in the box, take a handful of it, and throw on the fire in the hearth, then stop the fire-place with either a wet sheet or blanket; in a few moments the fire will be entirely out. —Franklin's Paper.

The best thing for stopping a leak in a cask is whitening beaten up with common yellow soap; if this mixture be well rubbed into the leak, it will be found to stop it after every thing else has failed. —Farmer's Club.

A poor woman on board of the John Bull steamer, burnt on the St. Lawrence, had six out of nine children she had with her. Another woman attended a ship to New-Brunswick, who had only one child with her, and that child died.

From the Greenboro' Patriot.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—No. IV.

Editors: North Carolina contains an area, as before remarked, of 32,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 of acres. In 1830, her white population was 472,843, making of white population in the square mile, 91. The number of white children between 5 and 15 in the same year, was 125,000 making 2½ to the square mile of entire territory. In our calculation we omitted one tenth as uninhabited, leaving 43,000, with 25 children to each, and out of it we made 1250 districts, six miles square. If the population was equally dispersed throughout the State, each district would contain 103 children between 5 and 15.

Guilford County is 24 miles north and south, and 29 east and west, extending over a surface of 672 square miles, and 430,080 acres. If divided into districts 6 miles square, we have 10, as in the form I have submitted. Our County is unusually favorable for division. Its form is rectangular. Three districts will have to be different from the rest, but no serious inconvenience will be felt on that account as you will presently see. In 1830, the date of the last census, our white population was 15,798, averaging to the square mile about 23. The white children between the ages of 5 and 15, at that time numbered 4,400—viz: 2,238 males and 2,162 females. If scattered with equality we should have 6½ to every square mile, and to every district about 232. All will unquestionably at this unseasonable, simultaneously census, it will not do. Well, make the districts 4 miles square, and I have found to one desire them less, we then have 40 districts, and 103 children to each—still you say too large. Well, make them 3 miles square, and we have 75 districts with 58 children to each. Is not the fact, that there are 232 children in every 6 miles square in the county of Guilford, ripe for the impact as the melt of wax for the stamp, a most powerful argument in behalf of schools? While it is true with Guilford, it is far otherwise with other counties. Some cannot get enough in 6 miles square to make a school, either in children or money. The whole State had to be divided and not Guilford alone. Believe me when I assure you, that do as you may you must meet with difficulty. We encounter that every day in our individual transactions, and I trust we will not murmur. If the State was divided into the 4 mile square districts, there would be 2,512, and the fund \$112,529, would give to each only \$40, instead of \$60 to the 6 miles square districts as shown before—and if into districts 3 miles square, there would be 5,000 districts with \$23 only to each.

All the children out of one family would not go to school often at the same time, nor would all of this age go at all. It would rarely happen that every scholar was at school during any one day in the whole term. Some would also go to distant schools—others to academies, universities, &c. So owing to a variety of causes, we can safely say a much smaller number would be daily under the supervision of the teacher. Still the size of the district is an objection with some. No doubt it will be desirable ultimately to have them less. The legislature, I doubt not, did the best it could considering the extent of country to be supplied, and the means to do it with. The smaller the districts, the more numerous they will be—the greater the number of teachers required—the larger the fund of the State must be to divide so as to be of any effect—no money more houses must be built, and the heavier the tax upon each individual.

It is deemed impracticable to divide Guilford into regular districts of any other shape than squares or triangles. I submit one of each for your examination. Hexagons, or octagons, figures of 6 and 8 sides, or circles, would leave small spaces on every county line, not provided for. It is thought that the neighboring counties would take their own same terms. But were we to insist to either figure, it might not suit the adjoining county, or she might refuse to cooperate with us, or she might reject the law if Guilford adopts. It might be perplexing to have an intercourse of that kind with all the counties that border on us, and it might give dissatisfaction to those of our citizens thus transferred, and otherwise result to our disadvantage. I therefore clearly think we should move within our own sphere, we shall get along much more quietly and satisfactorily, as well as beneficially. Again, in either figure more people would live at the farthest distance from the center than in a square. No point of the line would be as near as three miles as in the square—for the radius of a circle described within the square is 3 miles, but adopt a circle, an octagon, or hexagon, and its radius must necessarily be longer, so as to comprise as much country as there is in the square, so no one on the line all around would be within 3 miles. We are at liberty to make our districts all the same size or different sizes—all the same shape or different shapes, as we are governed by the number of white children in each, and the natural face of the country, and have no more in all than are in the county regularly laid off into 6 miles squares. I prefer the square. It is true, some families in the country would be further off than in the other figures, yet the inconvenience of the

greater majority would be consulted, for so narrow a strip of land could not contain many people. The county contains 430,000 acres, and 15,798 whites, or 1 white person to every 27 acres, and about 1 child between 5 and 15 to every 27 acres. In every District there are 24,040 acres. Describe a circle within the square, with the radius 3 miles, and its area is 16,005 acres. Deduct this from 24,040, and you have 4,945 acres only without the circle, and at a greater distance than 3 miles. In the proportion of one white person to every 27 acres, only 183 white persons live on the 4,945 acres, and in the proportion of one child to every 27 acres, only 50 children are farther than 3 miles from the center. And these 50 vary from 3 to 41, and of course, much the larger number are within 31, for but few can live at the 41—it is impossible from the land there embraced. To set forth the idea more distinctly I have described a circle in one of the squares. While the most remote child would be a little more than 4 miles in a direct line from the center of his district, if a square, the far greater number would be less than half the distance. From the center to the extreme point in the square, is found to be, by accurate measurement, 41 nearly—between 4 and 41—in the circle 31 nearly—in the hexagon 31 4-5 nearly—in the octagon, between 31 and 3 4-5, in the triangle 3 4-5. You observe in the figure above, three districts of different construction from the rest. They are 8 miles long and 4 wide—the farthest point in these from the center is 4½ miles only. It is impossible to lay the county off without them.

I ask your attention in the next place to the tax. Twenty dollars are to be raised for each district—the districts being 19 in number, our tax will be \$380 for the whole county. In 1837, (the latest date with which our officers can furnish me), there were 2824 white and black polls—deduct 124 for insolvents, and we have 2,700 able to pay. The value of the real property was \$1,400,493. What tax will raise the required sum of \$380?—why, 2 cents on the \$100, and 4 cents on the poll. Suppose the State should hereafter give \$90, and we have to raise \$45, making for the whole 19 districts \$855—what then will be the tax? 4 cents on the \$100, and 11 cents on the poll, this is upon the supposition that our aggregate wealth continues the same, we certainly trust it will not. This tax is collected of the whole county proportionally as other county taxes, and the proper sum applied to each district. Every man knows his own polls and property, let him say for himself how much it will cost him. Let him compare it with what he now pays for schools. I heard a most worthy citizen, and a warm friend to free schools, living six miles from your town, say that he now paid annually \$64 to schools. I asked him how many polls and how much real estate he gave in—he replied 1 poll and \$1000—well to raise the \$380 he would have to pay 24 cents only. To raise \$855, he would pay 51 cents. This sum we put down as able to maintain a school six months, the employers bearing the teacher. For illustration of the principle, suppose he had twice that tax to pay, so as to continue the school the whole year, what would then be his annual expenditure for the education of his family?—one dollar and two cents (\$1.02)—how does this contrast with \$64. Is this all the saving this excellent man would realize? Is this all the satisfaction he receives?—Lend an ear and you shall hear the pith of my whole story, and know the great leading motive that actuated your Assembly. He remarked that his nearest neighbor was utterly destitute of a particle of property—was unable to pay his poll tax, and had eight children who must live without the ability to read or write—and die without knowing for themselves the import of our glorious constitution—without telling a letter in that volume that points the lost homeward, and elevates the lowest to exalted mansions above. To such he brings relief. Is it no consolation to be thus instrumental in doing good? Far greater the reward to the patriot and christian than gold or silver. For one eightieth of his present expense he can bring to his door a school for his own family and those of his neighbors. If he never sent a child to the school, he would go most cordially into the system for the benefit of his friends, his neighbors, his country, and his God. Were he a bachelor, or had he no children, or had all his children been educated, could not the lofty and better feelings of the human heart influence him? No direct and immediate benefit would result to him we know, but in time it would be most preeminently manifested. Encourage and give the system full sweep—infuse the educational spirit into all until it becomes our daily bread, then we shall gather an abundant crop of rich and mellow fruit. Are we never rewarded indirectly and imperceptibly for our good deeds? Must we have the actual specie in hand, and will be content with nothing short of it? Will not the amelioration of every ingredient in the society around us compensate? Will we not bequeath this small legacy to posterity?—If not enjoyed in our day, shall we selfishly deny it to others? Let us commence for others to perfect.

The case of my friend will be found to be that of others, who will after a leisure moment to look into it. Why then halt any longer between two opinions? It is a glorious race, and our sister States have set off ahead, and looking us on. Massachusetts, the cradle of liberty, and the nursery of intelligence, has taken the lead—Connecticut and New York are in hot pursuit—Ohio and Pennsylvania are marching onward with giant strides, and even infant Michigan has left us in the rear. Nor, whilst America is thus signalling herself by educational improvement, are the kingdoms of the old world idle. The most perfect system of common school education known to the world is found in Prussia. The States of Germany, Bavaria, Austria, even barbarous Russia, and other European countries are pushing forward in the same career. Protestants, Catholics, and Greeks, the three great divisions of Christendom, are zealously engaged, without distinction. When despotic sovereigns, and selfish autocrats, seek to enlighten their people, and strengthen themselves through education, is it not time for republics to bestir themselves? In Prussia all parents are compelled by law to send their children to school, and if a parent neglects to do so, the law sends him to prison, and the child to school. The Emperor of Austria has forbidden any subject in his dominions to marry, who cannot first read and write. In another, when a criminal is brought up for trial, the first inquiry instituted is, did his father educate him? if not, he is punished more severely than the offender. The Emperor of Lombardy, embarking upon the work, said, "when my people have learned to read, they will cease to stab."

GUILFORD.

New Gun.—We were shown, a few days since, a newly invented Gun, which, as far as we were able to judge of the merits of such death-dealing implements, is the most ingenious and effective we have ever seen or heard of. It has received the name of the Torpedo, and was invented by Mr. B. F. Smith, of South Hadley, Mass., and made in that town. It is so constructed that the cartridge, which contains the powder, ball, or shot, and wadding in proper order, is inserted in a chamber at once, and in a moment of time; and the discharge is produced by percussion, the result of a rod or piston driven forcibly through a cap, to the powder in the chamber. With such facility is the process carried on, that the piece can be charged and discharged ten times in a minute, or once in six seconds. The machinery connected with the gun is entirely hidden from sight. It is said to be perfectly safe, and is considered a great improvement over every other fire arm that has been invented. [Providence Courier.]

Strawberries.—The New-York Journal of Commerce states that 78 one and two horse wagons, loaded with strawberries, came down the Weehawken Hill to the Hoboken Ferry, in one night, from the country round Hackensack and the English Neighborhood. Some of the wagons had more than 700 baskets and came a distance of 23 miles. Three times a week they leave home in the evening, and are at the Ferry by sunrise.

The Georgia Argus of the 20th ult. says: "Charles Haynes who committed murder in this county, last week, upon the body of his brother, Eli Haynes, was yesterday brought to this city, and after a legal investigation, was committed to prison, where he will await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court."

Expedition Extraordinary.—Four gentlemen arrived at Jewett's Exchange Hotel, Baltimore, from Norfolk, on the 23d ult., who had left Havana, on Sunday, the 17th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and tarried one day in Charleston, making the voyage and the journey in five days and a half.

The Hon. C. C. Cambreleng.—It is intimated in some of the New-York papers, that the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, will probably obtain a seat in the next Congress, the Hon. Thos. B. Jackson, in the Van Buren District of Queens and Suffolk counties, being willing to resign in his favor.

Southern Mail.—Discontinuance of the Express Mail.—The Globe of the 29th ult. says: "We are requested to state, for the information of those concerned, that an arrangement, by which the great mail is to be transported between New-York and New-Orleans in nine days, will take effect on the first of next month. In consequence of this improvement, the express mail between Augusta, Ga., and Mobile, Ala., as well as the branch now in operation between Montgomery, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn., will cease to run on that day."

Practically.—A Nashville paper states that there is not a single horse knife for sale in the whole State of Tennessee, the law having made it a high misdemeanor for importing, manufacturing, selling or wearing; a felony for drawing, and a crime of the highest grade for using one of the instruments of human slaughter, either for defence or offence.

The ship John Hale, at New-York, from Liverpool, saw the Great Western, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 15 ultimo, in latitude 40 28, longitude 66; wind South, and the ship going on her way finely.

Good Pass.—The Louisville Journal, in allusion to Professor Epy's theory of storms, asks: "Will the storms tamely submit to such a system of Epy-ology?"

MR. MACON, MR. CLAY, AND THE LAST WAR.

When Mr. Madison assumed the administration of the Government, he begged Mr. Macon and other confidential friends, to consult with him freely, and not to withhold the advantages of their advice from motives of false delicacy. This request, however, was not complied with by Mr. Macon, until the declaration of the last war. No wonder, however, was this exception, then Mr. Macon repaired to the mansion of the President, and after some preliminary conversation, he reminded Mr. Madison of his request, and stated at the same time, that he had hitherto foreborne from troubling his Excellency; but that an emergency had now arisen, when to be longer silent might warrant a charge of criminality, or wilful indifference to the good of his country. "Sir," said Mr. Macon, "Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Munroe have declared this country to be a dangerous and bloody war, and I advise you to invest them with the supreme command of the army that they may end it."

"This," remarked the gentleman who narrated the circumstances to us, "was advice worthy of the practical good sense of the man who gave it, and the President would have acted wisely to have followed it." True, Mr. Calhoun's mind has been justly said to be military in its bent, and we doubt not, Mr. Clay would be as distinguished in the field as he is wise in council. His valor, his energy, his wisdom, his tact in acquiring an ascendancy over the affections, would have so won upon the confidence of the military, that his presence alone would have rendered them invincible; and he would have returned to his country, after having relieved her shores from the thronged legions of the enemy, bearing his blushing honors thick upon him.

But we would ask, where was Mr. Van Buren in those days of doubt and difficulty? Was he an advocate of the war? NO! With shame he it said, his votes and his name were turned on a disgraceful peace.

The journals of the New York Senate show that in the 8th November, 1812, Martin Van Buren nominated a ticket of 26 electors for President and Vice President, which was the anti-War Clintonian ticket, and this ticket was successful. Here, then, is a matter of historical record, that the head of the present democratic party nominated, voted for, and by his influence elected the Clintonian answer ticket, over one that supported the republican patriarch, James Madison. Can any one longer doubt as to the policy, may the necessity of the last war? We boldly answer none—Our national honor demanded it. To whom then is our support and admiration due, to Martin Van Buren or to Henry Clay?

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The present administration, when they sought for power, promised reform and reduction in the alleged extravagance of those then in office.

We present the following statement for the consideration of the people, taken from the official report of the Register of the Treasury made to Congress; and now let them judge, if the poor plea of the partisans of the present powers that be, that the business of the country having increased the expenses must also have increased, has even the shadow of a shade for its foundation.

Mr. Adams's 4 years.	Payments.	Expenses collecting.
1823.	20,096,713 45	889,302 98
1826.	23,333,741 75	886,999 48
1827.	19,712,963 29	882,518 27
1828.	23,305,523 84	923,093 63
Gen. Jackson's last 4 years.	Payments.	Expenses collecting.
1823.	20,096,508 91	1,351,543 97
1824.	16,914,987 15	1,961,545 37
1825.	19,301,315 20	1,284,997 69
1826.	20,469,540 53	1,297,469 16

Mr. Van Buren's year. The above report not extending beyond this year.

1827. 41,139,280 34 1,492,547 84
We have taken the last 4 years of the Jackson administration as above, that the full benefit of the previous 4 years, for reforming abuses should be granted to him and his partisans. And now for the result.

Mr. Adams's 4 years.	Gross payments.	Gross expenses collecting.
	85,550,982 16	3,526,214 31

Showing an average cost of collection of about 4 per cent.

Gen. Jackson's 4 years.	Gross payments.	Gross expenses collecting.
	86,048,722 19	6,296,256 13

Showing an average cost of Collection of about 8 per cent., or less than two millions more than Mr. Adams' payments, costing three millions more for collecting!!!

While it cost the people under Mr. Adams' administration 4 per cent. to collect 86 millions of dollars, it has cost them more than double, about 144 per cent. to collect 11 millions under Mr. Van Buren's Administration. For collecting 23 millions Mr. Adams' expenses were less by a HALF A MILLION than Mr. Van Buren's in collecting but quite WAYS the same sum!!!

What say you to these facts fellow citizens? call you this economy? Is it not rather outrageous prodigality.

Need we wonder that the times are so hard, and money so scarce? office holders are getting rich on "the spoils of party" indeed, but is at the expense of every

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Circumstances are beyond the control of man; but his conduct is in his own power.

From the Raleigh Register, 6th instant. Our University.

There was quite a literary Carnival at Chapel Hill, last week, and as we happened to be "a looker on at Venice," we shall briefly state the leading incidents to which the occasion gave birth. It was the Annual Commencement of the College, and we will premise, that the Exercises were attended by a very numerous auditory, embracing some of the most distinguished citizens of the State, among whom were all the living Ex-Governors of North-Carolina, with one exception; and, (what was much more important to the young gentlemen of the College) the proportion of the fair sex, who graced the scene with their presence, was unusually large. It is gratifying to perceive that each succeeding year imparts to this interesting celebration a fresh degree of attraction—a circumstance indicative of an improved tone of feeling, which promises the most auspicious results to the State.

The Public Exercises, which commenced on Monday, were continued on each day till the evening of Thursday. On Monday evening the following young gentlemen, selected from the Freshman Class, declaimed on the subjects specified, viz:

Peter Holmes, (Southampton, Va.) "Travels on the Abolition to the Constitution."
Robert Campbell, (Marion, Ala.) "Marlow on State Sovereignty."
William M. Barrow, (Edenton,) on the "Masonic Oath."
Thomas J. Marney, (Sampson County,) "Masonic on the Public Debt."
Ashby W. Spaight, (Selma, Ala.) "Fick's vindication of the Rights of Man."
William F. Martin, (Elizabeth City,) "Clay on the New Army Bill."
John B. Smith, (Granville County,) on the "Bullfinch and Bonaparte."

On Tuesday evening, there was declamation again by the following members of the Sophomore Class:

William J. Clark, (Raleigh,) Eulogy on Capt. Nathaniel Hale.
Francis H. Hawks, (Albemarle County,) Kentucky on the Appropriation Bill.
Robert Edwards, (Fayetteville,) "Curtis on the benefits of the American Constitution."
Athas O. Harrison, (Raleigh,) on "Female Education."
Joseph J. Norcott, (Granville,) Primitia in the recent Debates.
Wm. F. Dancy, (Tobacco, Va.) Peyton on the "Removal of the Deposits."
John W. Cameron, (Moore,) on the "Savannah Business."

We trust it will not be deemed irrelevant to remark, that the last Speech was an original composition, and abounded throughout with the most delicate touches of satire and humor, which kept the audience in one continued roar from the beginning to the end.

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the Annual Address was pronounced before the two Literary Societies by the Hon. Bedford Brown. The Orator occupied one hour and a half in its delivery. Of this production, it is but sheer justice to say, that it fully met public expectation—that it incited sound views on the subject of Education—was totally divested of party feeling and was delivered in a manner generally animated and impressive. But, as it is understood, that arrangements have already been made for its speedy publication, it is unnecessary to say any thing further, as the public will soon have an opportunity of deciding on its merits. We cannot, however, forbear the expression of our gratification, that the Address, throughout, breathed a spirit of devotion to the best interests of the Institution; not that we had any reason to doubt Mr. B's soundness on this subject, but we were glad to see a rebuke given to those members of his party, who, destitute of laudable State pride are endeavoring to excite prejudices against the University.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Address to the Alumni of the University was delivered by Hugh McQueen, Esq. This offering at the shrine of Literature, was honored in receiving the most enthusiastic plaudits which enlightened judgment or unprejudiced reason could bestow. In our opinion, it entitles the author to rank among the first men in North-Carolina, of his age; and when published, public sentiment will, we think, ratify our judgment.

On Wednesday evening, the following Representatives of the two Literary Societies delivered original Speeches, viz:

Francis H. Hawks, (Washington,) on the influence of Literature on the destiny of Man.
John A. Lillington, (Wilmington,) on the tendency of Revolutions.
David A. Barnes, (Northampton County,) on Popular Education.
Calvin H. Wiley, (Guilford County,) on the durability of our Political Institutions.
Willie H. McLeod, (Johnston County,) on Slavery.

John W. Garrett, (Wake County,) on the Literature of the United States.

These Orations were highly creditable to the Speakers, and elicited the hearty applause of the audience.

Thursday was COMMENCEMENT DAY, and the following was the order of the Exercises, viz:

FORENOON.

Prayer.
Orations.—On the officious interference of Government.—by Jarvis Buxton, (Fayetteville).
Orations.—On the influence of Science upon individual happiness.—by Dennis D. Perdue, (Currituck County).
Orations.—On the indissoluble connection between Liberty and Law.—by Walter A. Hanks, (Fayetteville).
Orations.—On the tendency of our Government to Democracy.—by John N. Barksdale, (Rutherford Township).

AFTERNOON.

Orations.—On North Carolina and Thomas Jefferson.—by Thos. D. Morris, (Wilmington).

Orations—On the liberty of the Press—by Isaac
N. Tillot, (Cassien County).
Valedictory Oration—by Alpheus Jones (Wahne
County).
Report on the Public Examination.
Degrees conferred.
Prayer.

The Orations delivered on this occasion by the seniors exhibited an unusual degree of talent, and many of them of high moral and intellectual attainments. They gave marked evidence of having been well taught, and of having minds thoroughly disciplined by the laborious study of a Collegiate course, and of being prepared to act well their several parts on the great theatre of life.

The Senior Class, consisted of C. M. Avery, of Burke, John T. Barksdale, of Rutherford, Tenn. W. F. Brown, of Caswell, Jarvis Duxon, of Fayetteville, Richard S. Donnell, of Craven, D. D. Forester, of Currituck, John L. Hadley, of Nashville, Tenn. James H. Headen, of Chatham, Walter A. Hunka, of Fayetteville, Alpheus Jones, of Wake, Angus C. McNeill, of Robeson, Thomas D. Meares, of Wilmington and Isaac N. Tillett, of Camden—on each of whom, the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred.

The first distinction in Scholarship was awarded to Alpheus Jones—the second, to Angus C. McNeill—the third, to Jarvis Buxton, R. S. Donnell and D. D. Ferchec.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, Alumni of the Institution, viz: James V. Osborne, of Charlotte, Henry I. Toole, of Washington, Ralph H. Graves, of Chapel Hill, James C. Smith, of Fayetteville, Horace L. Roberts, of Granville, William F. Bond, of Bertie, John Graham Telford, M. D., of Klamath, John A. Downey, M. D., of Granville, Robert A. Essell, of Northampton, Rev. Wm. N. Mehane, Rev. Thomas Jones, Rev. John C. Hampton, and on the Rev. Drury Lacey, of Raleigh.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church in this City, and on the Rev. Alexander Wilson, Principal of the Caldwell Institute, Greensboro, Guilford County.

After conferring the Degrees, an Address was delivered by the President, Governor, chiefly in reference to the improving condition of the University. Never was its situation more prosperous, and our earnest wish is, that it may continue to flourish yet more and more, yearly to send forth from its walls a race of men to bless and adorn our highly favored country.

The Sub Treasury revised.—In a letter from the President to the citizens of York county, Pennsylvania, he uses the following language:

"That there should have been differences of opinion in regard to the best of the measures to which you have particularly alluded, considering the comfortable acquiescence of the public mind to whatever concerns the national finances is not surprising. These differences are however obviously yielding to a more correct understanding of the subject in all its bearings, and the time is not, I trust, very distant when it will receive the moral sanction of all disinterested persons. It is now undergoing the sifting of all political tests, the impartial scrutiny of an intelligent and patriotic people, who are at the same time the principal party in interest, and the judge in the last resort. As they decide, so will it, and so should it be."

The sub-Treasury scheme has been killed three or four times in Congress, and once or twice already by the people—but still it is persisted in. And if Executive perseverance can carry a measure, it will be carried.—*Raleigh Register*.

Fourth of July Toasts.—In an account of an entertainment given at Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, 1779, by "the Honorable the Congress, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, the President and Chief Magistrates of this State, (Pa.) the Consul of France, &c." Among others, are following toasts, which for patriotism and terseness would serve as a model for the toasters of the present day.

"The United States of America, by the grace of God FREE AND INDEPENDENT." "May America never forget that Virtue, Valor and Science, are the bulwarks of her Independence." "Peace, liberty and happiness to all mankind."

Need plan for dispersing a Mob.—Our readers will recollect, that it was stated in the published accounts of the recent riots in this town, that Mr. Whitty had dispersed a mob by playing a fire engine on them. We learn from the Rev. R. L. Venable's Domestic Scenes in Russia, that this plan is regularly employed for dispersing a drunken Russian mob. "A number of fire engines wait," he says, "stationed around the booths, to be useful not only in the event of fire, but as assistants to the police in keeping order, since, in a case of a mob of drunken and disorderly people assembling at night, an engine playing into the midst of them speedily disperses the crowd." We trust, after the recent proof of the efficacy of a deluge of water in dispersing a mob, as well as this statement of Russian practice, fire-engines will form a regular part of the police apparatus for quelling riots. Better moisten the skin than shoot the carcasses of rioters.—*Literary and Albion.*

Heavy Damages.—A deck passenger has recovered against the Captain, Clerk and Mate of the steam boat *Gazelle*, at Cincinnati, the sum of \$6,706, in an action of assault and battery, for forcibly putting him on shore, at night, about 60 miles from Cincinnati, under the allegation, that he had entered the cabin without leave.

NOTICE.
PERSONS are cautioned against employing any of my hands. Those who do so may rest assured that I will put the law in force against them.
JOHN PENMAN.
July 4, 1839.

461 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale.

I NOW offer for sale, that valuable Plantation on which I now live, lying on the waters of Long Creek, 6 miles North of Charlotte on the Boston's Road. This is considered one of the most valuable Plantations in that neighborhood for fertility and health. On the premises is a Dwelling House and Barn, with other necessary outbuildings and also a valuable

Saw Mill
In good repair, surrounded with the best of timber. It is but very seldom that such land is in the market for sale. For further particulars call on the subscriber, who resides on the premises.
JOHN KERR.
July 6, 1839.
P. S. I wish to sell by the 1st of September next.

NOTICE.
BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at its last term, notice is hereby given to the Magistrates of the County, that they appear on Tuesday of the County Court to be held in July next, when the property of building a new Court House will be taken into consideration.
Test: R. OATES, C. C. C.
June 23, 1839.

Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber has moved his Machines to his Mills on the Catawba River, 12 miles South-west of Charlotte, owing to the scarcity of water in the former place during the Carding Season. He is now ready to commence business. For the accommodation of those too inconvenient, he will have a deposit in Charlotte at the Store of Williams & Byrd. Customers having Wool there will be careful to mark their bags. He will make a trip to Charlotte once in every ten days for that business. The customers will be careful to prepare their Wool well, just as you would if you were going to card it by hand. Persons wishing to have their Wool carded would do well to bring it in before cold weather. Price 8 cents, or its equivalent in Wool, 1 cent extra for the trouble of that left in Charlotte.
If He thanks the public for their liberal support last year and solicits a continuance for the present.
WM. H. NEEL.
June 26, 1839.

Wanted,
5 or 6 NEGRO MEN, for which liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this office.
July 1, 1839.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of July, 1839.
A—N. W. Alexander.
B—J. M. Black, Rev. J. M. Bradley, Wm. D. Bryant, A. Bethel, A. J. Bowdoin, J. Brown, J. Bryant, S. B. Burdick, G. Baker, J. Blackwood, J. W. Burdick.
C—Dr. A. W. Caldwell, S. J. Caldwell, G. Cowles, Wm. Coffman, Mrs. F. Cowan, A. Cowan, Wm. R. Calkins, Miss D. Capps, A. Wm. Campbell, T. Charles, J. Wm. Cook, J. L. Catheart, Miss J. E. Cox, R. Collins, Wm. P. Clark.
D—J. N. Davis, Mrs. M. D. Davidson, R. F. Davidson, J. Dwyer.
E—C. Erwin, C. Elm, Mrs. M. Eagle, Rev. M. Eddy.
F—Wm. Finn, Frances, Steel & Co. Z. Ford, J. Foster, J. Fye, A. Franzen, E. Freeman.
G—Col. N. Green, J. W. Gray, D. F. Glen, J. Wm. H. G. Green, J. Wm. Grooms, S. Givens, Maj. J. Grimes, A. Gilbert.
H—Dr. Wm. H. Harris, J. Hudson, J. Hunter, J. Harris & Co., Mrs. J. Hutton, J. H. Howie, Mrs. T. Hupp, Col. I. W. Hetchkins, Wm. Harrison, J. Hays, Col. D. Harry, J. G. E. Harbanson, A. Hendon, C. J. Harris.
I—G. Jones, J. Johnston.
J—Miss C. P. Kirkpatrick, S. F. Kerr, G. W. Kerr, J. Kerr.
L—D. Ledwell, S. Leslie, J. Leadrage.
M—J. McGinnis, T. Maria, J. Wm. McGinnis, Col. C. Myers, J. D. Mahan, H. A. Mathews, Z. Morris, J. McCollough, R. McGowan, J. A. McGowry, J. Morris, J. D. Martin, F. McGee, M. McGowry, A. Martin.
N—Wm. G. Neville, Wm. Nash, E. or G. Naley, J. Naley, G. V. Naley, J. Wm. F. Nash.
O—J. L. A. Orr, T. M. Osborne.
P—Mrs. S. L. Peoples, R. C. Parks, R. B. Parks, J. Pettit, Dr. P. P. Porter, Z. Paul, S. Paul, J. Porter.
R—Wm. E. Reed, Miss H. C. Reed, A. Ryburn, A. Robinson, Z.
S—Secretary of Pleasant Lodge, 2, Miss Simpson, R. Searcy, J. or G. Searcy, J. Searcy, A. Searcy, or J. Ned, J. H. Sample, M. Stricker, T. Searcy, J. Simpson.
T—Wm. L. Todd, Miss L. Todd, G. Todd, J. Thompson, L. Thompson, S. Tarlton, Capt. M. Thompson, D. Thompson, J. Thompson, slave, J. L. Todd, Wm. A. Todd.
V—T. Vester.
W—Wiley & Patten, 2, A. H. Waddle, Miss M. D. Wallis, J. Weeks, J. C. Wilson, J. J. Wallis, T. A. Wilson, R. Wilson, Capt. Watkins, Hon. L. Williams, Mrs. E. C. Wilson, Mrs. R. Wilson, H. B. Williams, P. M.

Bacon! Bacon!!
15,000
LBS. of heavy BACON,
well cured.
GEORGE CROSS.
May 6, 1839.

For Sale,

MY Plantation, situated on the waters of Sugar Creek, one mile above Capt. William Cook's Mills. Persons wishing to purchase new ground, would do better to buy said Plantation at a high price, than to work old worn out land which do not pay for cultivation. The Plantation being too far from my residence to improve with advantage, I am only anxious for selling it or offering the same for sale. There is 30 or 40 Acres of good Cotton Land in cultivation on the place, and excellent meadow Lands. About the one third of the Land is in woods, promising timber and a great deal of good Branch and Creek Bottoms, not liable to overflow but very little, as the banks are generally high, the springs are plenty, and good water, the improvements tolerable. Any person desiring of purchasing said Plantation can call and examine said Land with its boundaries. There is 200 Acres agreeably to the plat.
JOSHUA P. SMITH.
April 11, 1839.

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Norment & Brawly is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. S. NORMENT.
R. H. BRAWLY.
June 20, 1839.

N. B. The Notes and Accounts due the firm of Norment & Brawly are transferred to the subscriber—all those indebted will call at the old stand and settle by Cash or Note. In my absence Mr. Brawly will attend to the business.
WM. S. NORMENT.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having bought out the entire stock of
Groceries and Liquors,
will still continue to carry on the business at the same place. He has a good Stock of Groceries, which he will sell low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
R. H. BRAWLY.
June 20, 1839.

NOTICE.
A GOOD BLACKSMITH wanted. One that can do good work on all kinds of Carriages, can have constant employment and as good wages as the South can afford, 22 miles South of Charlotte, 18 miles North of Lancasterville on the main road.
JOHN HARRELL.
Bell Air, S. C., June 24, 1839.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1839.

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL B. NEAL.
P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS STEPHEN FOX and his son CHARLES J. FOX having associated themselves in the
Practice of Medicine,
offer their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. The former may be found at his residence, 1 1/2 miles from Charlotte, and the latter at his shop in the village, formerly occupied as a law office by the late Franklin L. Smith, Esq.
June 17, 1839.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment.
STEN. FOX.

FEVER AND AGUE—TO MY FRIENDS

IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the LIFE MEDICINES in treatment of FEVER AND AGUE.
It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.
In Fever and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicines upon the first symptoms of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy;—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object is now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.
It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.
The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

For further particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.
If French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.
All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.
Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.
The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by
T. J. HOLTON, Agent.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank NOTES.

THOS. SANDFORD,
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Remo to Messrs.
E. L. & W. Winslow,
John Hunt & Son,
Yarborough & Ray,
C. T. Haigh,
June 12. 4457

E. WATERMAN,
Commission Merchant,
GEORGETOWN, S. C.,
CONTINUES to do a general commission business at that place, and to receive and forward goods to the interior. His wharf has been extended, and his ware-houses enlarged, and his general accommodations for Storing and Shipping are equal to any in the State.
June 10, 1839.

TRUST SALE

Negroes & Town Property.
BY virtue of four several Deeds of Trust to be executed by William Davidson and others, for purposes therein specified, we shall, on Monday, the 22d day of July next, expose to sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, between

40 and 50 valuable Negroes,
consisting of Men, Women and Children, many of which are young and likely—amongst them are one or two good blacksmiths, cooks and house servants, field hands, and many of the men have had much experience in Mining. Persons wishing to supply themselves with either house servants or field hands would do well to attend the sale of the above mentioned property. All the Negroes sold on the above day will be present and subject to the inspection of those wishing to purchase.
—ALSO—
At the same time and place will be offered for sale by authority of said trust, a

Valuable Corner Lot,
on the west of the Court House in the town of Charlotte, having on it a one story dwelling house with convenient out houses, a store house and counting room with family rooms above, also a small house with apartments suitable for Law or Medical offices. This property is more desirably situated as a store for Mercantile Business than any other in the place.
If Terms Cash or Note negotiable in Bank.
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Trustee.
JOS. H. WILSON, Executor of
W. MORRISON, Trustee.
June 12, 1839.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known any one be informed of any instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness piles general debility, nervous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the system in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and morbid obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of coolness in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less pure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retreating to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness, that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral tumescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so all hysterical affections, hypochondriacal restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Nervous class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.
For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.
French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.
All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.
The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.
The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by
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Salisbury Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from Thomas A. Hayes, Esq. (formerly owned by Wm. H. Slaughts.) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendant, Col. Edward Yarborough, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character, in all "Old Rip," or in any other Southern State.
Gentlemen who are fond of good Fare, fine Liquors, neat Beds, and Stables well supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a superior Hostler, are respectfully solicited to call, both by the Proprietor and Superintendant, as each is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied.
WM. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.
April 24, 1839.

A CARD.
COL. YARBROUGH is truly anxious to see his old friends and former customers at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

680 acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for Sale his Valuable Lands lying in the upper end of this County. The Lands are situated five miles South of Henry's Ford on the road leading to Charlotte. The improvements on a comfortable dwelling with all necessary out buildings, and a good Saw Mill and Cotton Gin. About 150 Acres of the Land cleared and under cultivation. The above Lands were originally in three separate Tracts and can be divided to suit purchasers. The above Lands can be had at a reduced price by an early application to the subscriber.
SAMUEL LOWRIE.
April 23, 1839.

30,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants these now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every year will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and the advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.
J. F. FRITCHARD.
P. S. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.



MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg county and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the Coach Manufacturing Business in all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a competent knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and assiduous attention to the same, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the most approved Coach Factories at the North, for the last fifteen years, and from his thorough knowledge of the business he feels justified in stating, that work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any finished in the Southern country.
For work done, there will be stated prices, from which they will be no deviation.
ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.
REPAIRING done with business and despatch.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.
P. S. 19, 1839.

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber being under the necessity of going into business of his own, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has rented the Shop belonging to Miles Hill, where he is prepared to receive all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to
Yankee and Fancy WAGONS, BUGGIES and SULKIES.
Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.
REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.
WILLIAM I. MITCHELL.
Jan. 30, 1839.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having Accounts standing with the firm of A. & W. Alexander for the years 1837 and 38, are requested to call at Alexander & Notch—the cash would be preferred. It is necessary that our books should be closed by the first of July, and all who fail to comply with the above request by that time, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Wm. A. Todd for settlement.
A. & W. ALEXANDER.
May 26, 1839.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of the concern of Trotter & Alexander, and invites those wishing Goods or Work in his line to give him a call. A first rate assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Price.
No. 26.
4377

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.
ED—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently visits every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. Malarious miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of the great peculiarities in its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to attest Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of the most tedious and dangerous disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—were who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To those individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, yet they will certainly restore you to health."
FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated at every stage. Boldness fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unaided, to resist the invader. The LIFE MEDICINES, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicines. A copy may be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway. All paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

WILLIAMS & ROYD have just received a supply of the **WITCHAMORE'S SANATIVE.**
All those afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Disordered Lungs, &c., will call and supply themselves—price 92.50 a phial—Cash only.
April 5, 1839.

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cramps & Spasms.
The utility of R. S. BERNARD'S Remedy for Cholera has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicine, on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in their matters, must lay aside their prejudices.
The indications of cure are—do tranquility the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive pain and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of cholera; to sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; to remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system—all of which has been effected by the use of Bernard's Remedy for Cholera; certain cases of which have been given at various times to the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.
Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Royd.